

Poetry.

I Wish I was Again a Child.

BY WM. C. CAMERON.

I wish I was again a child,
To gambol on my native sward,
To roam amid the woody wild,
And climb the jutting rocks so hard.
How swift the winged moments then!
How light of heart when school was o'er,
I shied the satchel, book and pen,
The dusty road to school to explore.
I little dreamt in rosy youth,
That clouds of care and woes of grief
Would dim my sky and warp the truth,
And men deceive even when they smile.
A golden age, methought, was come,
When truth was found in every face—
The earth was one long happy home,
Where knavery found no lurking place.
I wish I was again a child,
To rove with little comrades fair—
To hear my mother's voice so mild,
When teaching me my childhood prayer.
Ah! now, how sweet it is to roam,
With that pure joy and deep delight,
With fragrant flowers I hastened home,
When flowers proclaimed the night.
Oh, happy days, to me it seemed
As if a sun of purest light
Lit up my father's face and beamed
Upon his "little laughing boy."
My mother's smile was light and life,
And chased the tear drop from mine eye;
And now, amid the world's wide strife,
She's hope's bright star in my sad sky.
I wish I was a child again—
Ah! no: 'tis well that I should feel
The world's dark frosts from other men—
That time no longer comes so real.
"Tis right that boyhood's sunny day
Should like the dewdrops on morning light—
Should as the snow fall melt away,
And vanish as the rainbow bright.
My scattered hairs and vaulted heart
Tell many a tale that leads my breast;
And day by day old friends depart,
To where the morning mists find rest.
"Tis well our dreams of youth should pass
Like airy bubbles on the blast;
Should, like the dew drops on the grass,
Delight awhile, then all go past.

Miscellaneous.

From the Wilmington Herald.

What Shall the South do?

The chief actor in the affair of Harper's Ferry has expired his crime upon the gallows. Old Brown has been hanged. What will be the result of this enforcement of the law? Will the effect be salutary upon the minds of the Northern people? Have we any reason to suppose that it will cause them, for one moment only, to pause and reflect upon the course they have persistently followed towards the South and her institutions? It is useless to disguise the fact, that the entire North and Northwest are hopelessly abolitionised. We want no better evidence than that presented to us by their course in this Harper's Ferry affair. With the exception of a few papers (among them we are proud to notice that sterling Whig journal, the New York Express) that have had the manliness to denounce the act as it deserved, the great majority have either sympathized with the offenders, or maintained an ominous silence.

Let us look calmly at the case: A sovereign State, in the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, has been invaded by an armed force, not foreign mercenaries, but citizens of the same Confederacy, and her people's of down in the public highways. The question is a natural one—Why is this thing done?—Why is murder and rapin committed?—and who are the perpetrators? The answer is found in the fact, that the State whose territory has thus been invaded, is a Southern State in which the institution of slavery exists according to the law and the Gospel; and the actors in the terrible drama were but carrying out the precepts and teachings of our Northern Brethren.—The "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South then, has already commenced; to this complexion it must come at last. It is useless to talk of the conservatism of the North. Where has there been any evidence of it? Meetings upon meetings have been held for the purpose of expressing sympathy for murderers and traitors; but none, no, not one solitary expression of horror or disapprobation even, for the crime committed, have we yet seen from any State North of Mason's and Dixon's line. And yet they claim to be our brethren, speak the same language, worship the same God. We yield to none in our veneration for the Union, but it is not the Union, now, as our Fathers bequeathed it to us. Then, the pulse that throbbled upon the snow-capped mountains of New Hampshire, vibrated along the Gulf and marshes of the Mississippi; then, there was union of feeling, brotherly kindness and affection, and the North and the South, in friendly rivalry, strove together how they could best promote the general welfare. Now, all is changed. Do you ask why?—Watch the proceedings of Congress, and read the publications that are scattered by the North broadcast over the country, listening to the sentiments

expressed at nearly all their public gatherings. The stereotyped cry, that these things are the work of fanatics only, will no longer answer; but, if it be so, then fanaticism rules the entire North; for what has been the result of the elections held during the past summer? Ask Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, ask Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and even the great State of New York—all, all have given in their adhesion to the "higher law" principle, and the mandate for "Irrepressible Conflict." Do these things indicate affection, brotherly kindness, Union? There can be no Union without affection,—there can be no Union unless this aggressive policy of the North is stopped.

We confess that we look forward with gloomy apprehension towards the future. If Congress fails to apply the remedy, then it behoves the South to act together as one man—ship our produce direct to Europe,—import our own goods,—let the hum of the spinning-wheel be heard in our homes, as in the days of the Revolution,—manufacture our own articles of necessity or luxury, and be dependent upon the North for no thing. If such a course does not produce a different state of affairs, then set us down as no prophet,—if such a course does not cause the Conservatives of the North to afford some tangible evidence of their existence, then we must of necessity conclude, that the principle has no lodgment in their minds.

Patriotic Sentiments.

Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, of Calvary Church, New York, preached a most eloquent sermon to his charge in that city, on Thanksgiving morning, on American Patriotism. We commend the following extract to the Abolition writers and ranters:

"Are there none who condemn the Constitution of their country—none who, by the exercise of a corruption that scarcely has shame enough to keep itself out of sight, pervert it from its plain declarations and legitimate interpretations?—Are there none who have been willing and ready to convert executive powers into judicial, and legislative into executive? And how speak some men now of that Union, of which our fathers, taught by revolutionary experience, thought so much? They had purchased it for their children with their blood; and that blood had flowed from Northern and Southern hearts alike; it made one common pool upon the battle-field; they knew that upon union alone depended a strong, proud, national existence. Do all their sons adhere to this opinion of their fathers; or do they trample on their memories, and despise their wisdom? Let facts answer. What means the angry and insulting language of the press both North and South towards each other? Why do flippant sneers and taunting insinuations, and insidious affectations of candor, and false assertions, and vulgar vituperation, form so much of the editorial staple of certain prints? Is it thought to show skill of fence in intellectual gladiatorialship? Whether it be quite as clever writing as its authors suppose may perhaps admit of doubt; but grant that it is, the sober American who has no personal vanity of authorship involved, may well ask whether it is either patriotic or wise thus to furnish fuel to the flame of mutual asperation already burning, alas! too brightly; or to sacrifice the interests and happiness of our country to the gratification of some author's wish to attain celebrity as the writer of insulting sneers and trenchant irony. Our country is surely worth more to us than the gratification of the personal vanity of any man, and while it is cheerfully conceded that the press should be free, and may often furnish information to the public mind, yet it would be hard to show any lawful power it possesses to assume over it dictation or control. The mode of saying may be often more offensive than that which is said; and there is a mode which does not conduce to Union, because its tendency is to destroy fraternal feeling. If any American citizen wishes to be without a country that can command the respect of the civilized world, let him contribute his aid to dissolve the Union of these United States. In the fulfillment of his patriotic purpose he will find his punishment, for he will have ruined himself. He will be crushed and bruised under the edifice he has assisted to undermine. Our country is exempted (at least for the present) from the intestine convulsion of revolution—how long it may be before opposing hosts may be marshaled on the field of carnage depends under God, on the calmness, the courage, the prudence and the patriotism of the wise, the thoughtful and the good men of all parties of the Union, who love their country better than they do any party, who have the sense to appreciate its value to the world and to themselves.

Give a wise man health, and he will give himself everything else.

A Ghost Story.

We were returning from our spring meeting of Presbytery—one gentleman and two young ladies—in a 'rock away,' and the roads none of the best. Night, cold and damp, overtook us eight miles from home, but only a short distance from Judge Blank's. Knowing that we should find outside the Judge's door the latch-string, and inside a warm welcome, a warm fire, and a warm supper, besides beds which we could warm for ourselves—we unhesitatingly consigned ourselves to his hospitalities. Supper being over, and our persons disposed according to our several tastes, in a semi-circle before an old-fashioned blazing fire, we were just in the mood to enjoy the entertainment of our host's conversational gifts. Among other things he narrated the following unique tale, which we unanimously agreed to put in print:

Said the Judge substantially as follows: "Years ago we had in our house a sweet little child about four years old, the object, of course, of a very tender affection. But sickness laid his hand upon it. Remedies, promptly resorted to, all proved in vain. A day after the roses faded from the cheek, and the fire in the eyes burned low; and at length death closed those eyes, and sealed the lips forever; and we learned, by trying experience, how intense a darkness follows the quenching of one of these little lights of life.

"The time rolling sadly on, brought us at length to the hour appointed for committing our treasure to the ordinarily sure custody of the grave. The friends assembled, the customary services were held, the farewell taken, and the little form securely shut beneath the well-screwed coffin-lid, and in due time the grave received its trust. We looked on and saw the earth thrown in, the mound raised above, and the plates of soil neatly adjusted into a green, sheltering roof, and then wended our way back to our desolated home. Evening came on and wore away.—My wife had gone into an adjoining room to give some directions to a servant, and I, unfitted by the scenes of the day for aught else, had just laid my head upon my pillow, in our room upon the lower floor of the house, when I heard a shriek, and in a moment more my wife came flying into the room, and springing upon the bed behind me, exclaimed,

"See there! our child! our child!" Raising my head, my blood froze within me, and the hair upon my head stood up as I saw the little thing in grave clothes, with open, but manifestly sightless eyes, and pale as when we gave it the last kiss, walking slowly toward us! Had I been alone—had not the extreme terror of my wife compelled me to play the man, I should have leaped from the window and bed without casting a look behind. But not daring to leave her in such terror, I arose, sat down in a chair, and took the little creature between my knees—a cold sweat covering my body—and gazed with feelings unutterable upon the object before me. The eyes were open in a vacant stare. The flesh was colorless, cold, and clammy; nor did the child seem to have the power either of speech or hearing, as it made no attempt to answer any of our questions. The horror of our minds was the more intense as we had watched our child through its sickness and death, and had been but a few hours before eye-witnesses of its interment.

"While gazing upon it, and asking in my thoughts, 'What can this extraordinary providence mean? For what can it be sent?' the servant girl having crept to the door, after a time suggested, 'It looks like Mr. —'s child.' Now, our next neighbor had a child of nearly the same age as ours, and its constant companion. But what could bring it to our house at that hour, and in such plight? Still the suggestion had operated as a powerful sedative upon our excited feelings, and rendered us more capable of calm reflection. And after a time, we discovered in truth that the grave clothes were night clothes, and the corpse a somnambulist! It did become manifest that it was the excitement attending the loss and burial of its playmate, working upon the child's mind in sleep, to which we were indebted for this untimely and most startling visit.

"Wiping away the perspiration, and taking a few long breaths, I prepared to counteract the little intruder back to its forsaken bed. Back we went, it keeping at my side, though still asleep. It had walked quite a distance across the damp grass. I found the door of its home ajar, just as the fugitive had left it, and its sleeping parents unconscious of its absence.—The door creaked as I pushed it open, and awakened the child, who looked wildly around a moment, and then popped into bed.

"Now, had it not been for my wife, as I have said, I should, on the appearance of this apparition, have made a leap of uncommon agility from that window, and after a flight of uncommon velocity for a person of my age and dignity, I should have been ready to take oath in any court, either in Christendom or heathendom, that I had seen a ghost."

Few pity us for our misfortunes.

Chinese Government.

Descending no lower in the scale of division than the District, which is somewhat like an English county, we find in China an average of eighty Districts constituting a Province. As there are eighteen provinces, there are in China about 1440 cities answering to the county towns of England, except in regard to their population, which amounts up from 500,000 to 3,000,000 of inhabitants. These cities are walled, and supposed capable of standing a siege. Each has a high dignitary, a civil mandarin, who is judge, director of police, receiver of taxes, and, in short, general administrator, aided by one or several subordinate officers, and especially by educational functionaries, who assist in the primary examinations for public office. These are all commissioned by the central government, taking rank accordingly, and separated from the lower agents required in a concentrated population. These Districts are grouped, according to convenience, into Departments, two or three in one place, fifteen or eighteen in another,—the average being six Districts to a Department. A Prefect or Department Judge presides, and the district city in which he lives is elevated to the rank of a departmental city. This judge receives appeals from the District courts below; and his judgments, again, may be appealed against in the Circuit courts, where an Intendant reviews the proceedings of a small group of Departments, but is more fully occupied in general administration. Here begins, *ex officio*, authority over the military, an authority given to meet cases of local risings. The Intendant may reside in any of the cities of his circuit, but usually prefers one of the departmental cities. Hence there is a long step to the next rank; for the next highest functionary corresponds directly with the Emperor, and reports to the Cabinet. The number of great men thus honoured is eighteen at one time, the Governors, or Governor-Generals, of the eighteen provinces of the empire. Their power over all officials below them is great, from their access to the sovereign; and each is Commander-in-chief as well as civil ruler in his province. A limited power of life and death resides in him. Three officers of high rank enjoy, under him, an authority, limited only by the provincial boundary, but purely sectional,—one undertaking finance, another criminal justice, and the third educational examination. Each province has its army, as well as its complete system of civil government, and educational institutions. It has also a certain number of unattached officials of proved quality, who are always ready for exceptional or unexpected service in any part of the empire. The army of the province (containing a territory and population answering to that of Great Britain) averages about 35,000 men, the calm, level, contented interior provinces having much less, and the mountainous seaboard provinces, inhabited by a more turbulent population, requiring at times nearly 70,000. The governor of a territory like Great Britain, with several towns, rising from the extent of Birmingham to that of London, is a great man—very like a considerable sovereign, except that he works hard. His levee at sunrise is a scene of various business; and the amount of correspondence to be despatched afterwards is immense.

From his particular London, we next step to metropolitan Peking, where there is a concentration of public offices, like those of a European capital. The Inner Council is the oldest ruling body in the empire, and may at one time have held everything in its own hands. At present there is a more limited and confidential council,—the Strategical Office—which despatches a good deal of the Emperor's business. Finally, there is the Emperor himself—the law-giver, the judge, the magistrate, the universal functionary, who is to the empire at large what the Governor-general is to the province, the Prefect to the department, and the District Magistrate to the District.—He is aided by a peculiar body, the Censorate, who are called the Eyes and Ears of the Emperor, who report the proceedings of all the officials appointed from Peking. The check upon them is that they are put in the places of those they inform against, and told to succeed at their peril. The Emperor's tenure is somewhat like theirs,—despot as he is called by superficial observers. He must succeed at his peril. If disorder and unhappiness encroach, and corruption spreads, the nation concludes that their ruler is out of harmony with the universe, or that there has been a mistake about his commission, or that the commission has expired. In the absence of a parliament, and without a dream of revolution, they depose him and try another.

Such is the order of affairs in an empire whose duration has become the proverb of the human race. Its distinctive principle is the application of moral instead of physical force; and its distinctive institution is the competitive examination, through which alone office is attainable, and by which the greatest amount of ability is, in theory, secured for the public service. It has been observed above that the

principle of selecting the wisest of the community for the public service has been more or less applied in China during the whole course of its history. The method of bringing ability to the surface, and establishing it in office by common consent, was founded under the Tang dynasty, which reigned from A. D. 618 for three centuries; the institution continues at this day, though the present dynasty has grievously corrupted the public service by the sale of offices. The primary examinations of the young men who desire to prove their quality, either for public office or private life, take place in the district cities, whence a specified number from each district are sent distinguished by the title of Bachelor, to the provincial capital, to go through the rest of the probation.

From the Fayetteville North Carolinian.

MR. EDITOR:—The suggestion in your paper a few days since in regard to direct importation by the South, is, and will continue to be, the subject of interest for every Southern merchant and slaveholder. The withdrawal of patronage from the North seems to be the great desideratum of our people. It is certainly the only effectual and sure plan of bringing Northern fanaticism to a proper sense of our rights, and their dependence on us for their past and present prosperity and affluence. The Southern Atlantic States are well adapted, by geographical position and natural advantages, to the establishment of an importation trade, amply sufficient for all our wants, and our facilities for manufacturing most of the articles brought from the North are getting better and more apparent every day. Then why not benefit our own citizens by encouraging and patronizing home manufacturers of all kinds? In so doing, in a few years we may be entirely independent of the "wooden nutmeg" establishments of Connecticut and Massachusetts. We shall never become a great commercial people until we learn to rely more upon our own resources; for we possess all the material, and sufficient capital, if properly applied, to render us entirely independent of any other country or State in the world. All that seems to be necessary is enterprise and perseverance, and if the merchants of Wilmington, Charleston, and other seaports, unite, it can be easily accomplished. I see Richmond has called a meeting for the same purpose, and no doubt the Old Dominion will adopt some plan to free herself from all dependence whatever on her aggressive foes. Let other States follow the example, and trade at home or not at all; they will certainly save money by the operation, in the items of interest, exchange, insurance, and traveling expenses to and from the Northern cities.

We have made the cities of the North; let us pull them down by discontinuing our patronage, and our visits amongst them. If the movement, which will no doubt be very general in the South, is consummated, we may expect to see our own seaports built up and flourish into large and commercial cities in a few years.

Concert of action and a determination to trade no longer with men who have no respect for law or the Constitution of the country, and who are so foolish and short-sighted as to work in direct opposition to their own interest, is the only thing that seems to be necessary. Let all who have an interest in the matter give aid and encouragement to those who take the first step, and, by the by, it will gain a strength and power too formidable for any opposition that can be brought against it. More anon. SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

The Peculiar Institution.

Many of the Northern members of the Episcopal Convention, whilst in Richmond, wanted to see "The Elephant," and they saw it. Many of them visited the slave auction; among others the editor of the *Church Record*, (Chicago.) As his testimony is disinterested, we publish what he says:

"Without entering at all upon the question of slavery, we wish to say that after a fortnight spent among the masters and slaves of Virginia, and seeing the latter under all circumstances, and in every condition—in the house and in the field—in the city and in the country—we give it as our unqualified opinion that nine-tenths of the slaves in the Old Dominion are infinitely happier and subjected to fewer privations than their free brethren in the North—that except in rare, very rare instances, they are from motives of interest, if from no other, treated kindly by their owners or employers. In regard to the slave auctions, which occur daily in Richmond—the largest slave mart in the world, the number of changing hands annually varying from twelve to fifteen thousand—we are unable to say that slaves, in many instances, from their love of change and desire to travel, look forward with pleasure to being sold and going South, and that mothers are not, as has been represented, often separated from young children, nor are husband and wife separated except in rare instances, such as the forced sale of person's property who has failed, by order of the creditor's, very often Northern men, who order them to be sold in the manner in which they will realize the largest amount."

Our friend went to the tobacco factories also, and he says:

"In all the manufacturing establishments we have visited, either in England, Scotland, France or the Northern States, we have never seen operatives looking so happy and comfortable as the slaves engaged in pressing tobacco in the Richmond factories.—They are generally found singing or with a broad grin on their faces. Each has a certain task allotted to him for the day, which they often finish by three or four o'clock in the afternoon. If they choose to work afterwards they can do so, being paid for it. A great many in this way make from one to three dollars per week.

"We hope the day may soon come, when the laboring population of the world may be as well off both for this world and the next, as the slaves of the South."

Letter from the Hon. Duncan K. McRae.

The following letter from this distinguished gentleman, addressed to the Captain of the Newbern Light Infantry, contains many wise suggestions, and is well worthy of an attentive perusal:

NEWBERN, Nov. 20th, 1859.

CAPT. JORDAN:—Dear Sir:—I desire to be enrolled as a member of the "Newbern Light Infantry Company." No man can be called an alarmist, nor can his devotion to the Union be questioned, who in this moment feels and proclaims that a crisis of no ordinary magnitude is at hand. Our enemies of the North, concentrated heretofore into a formidable political party, have increased in numbers in proportion as their intense hostility to our "institution" has strengthened, until the conservative element in their midst is either swallowed up or reduced to passive submission, and now they have unmasked their purpose and disclose themselves as armed foes, exhorting to conflict, revolution and overthrow. Their emissaries, under various disguises, are penetrating among us, and are being daily detected in endeavoring to sow discord and to stimulate insurrection. Their instruments have already perpetrated treason and murder, and committed an act of war upon a sister State identified with us in institutions, in sympathy and interest. The instigators, composed of the political leaders, preachers, press, and it is to be feared of a large majority of the popular mass at the North, openly applaud the criminals and the crime. Well founded information of the existence of armed societies to intercept the acts of justice and to wreak vengeance are daily reaching us. It is high time to put ourselves in a state of preparation—calmly, quietly, with dignity; but with promptitude and determination. Our volunteer companies constitute the nucleus for obtaining a disciplined and effective force; they should be enlarged—thoroughly organized—armed, equipped and drilled. Young men of all professions of business should enter the ranks as privates without aspirations to command as a service to the cause of patriotism.

The State and Federal Governments should be stimulated to supply arms and ammunition, and individual liberality should come in aid of this object by contributions for the purchase of the latest improvements in arms and material of war.

Students at our schools and colleges should form themselves into military companies and study tactics, that the educated young men may be capable of rendering service when the State shall be obliged to call for them. Our militia should be fostered and trained, for in the citizen masses are to be found the strong arm and the stern valor to bring victory in the fight. It is a truth that should awaken immediate reflection—that not a thousand well disciplined soldiers properly officered could be mustered into service if an issue were precipitated upon us. We have hardly the material of the latest and best class of weapons to equip a regiment. Indeed I question if the State of North Carolina could this day furnish an artillery company one hundred strong with the "rifle cannon." Had Sandhills not been awakened about four years ago by the threatening aspect of affairs to obtain contributions for strengthening her fortification of Alexandria and others, the Austrians would have been in possession of her capital before her allies could have come to the rescue. Affairs with us wear a more alarming appearance and we should heed the warning.

Steps should be taken throughout the country to put a watch upon suspicious strangers, and the Legislature may well enquire into the propriety of allowing negro testimony against negro-inciters, to facilitate their conviction—and punishment should fall with a sure hand upon the guilty; for mercy to such offenders is aid to their offense.

We have no enemies to fear at home; all of us are united, and our slaves happy under a kind treatment, without material wants, and possessed of comfortable homes; are wise enough to know who are their true friends, and will be found faithful to their masters and protectors.

Well prepared, we can afford to and will remain upon the defensive, and if

the impending evil should be forced upon us, God will defend the right.

Under these feelings I ask admission to your corps; and I would exhort whom my voice might reach with influence to unite in putting our State into a prepared condition.

I am very respectfully yours,
D. K. McRAE.

P. S.—You are at liberty to use this letter in such a manner as best to promote its object.

Yours, &c., D. K. McR.

Test of Abolitionism.

The Charleston Mercury says, all is not gold that shines, and the loud-mouthed philanthropists and reformers sometimes cave in when put to a severe practical test like the following:

"I had a brother-in-law," said Moss Perkins, "who was one of the ravenest, maddest, reddest, hottest abolitionists you ever saw. I liked the peaky writer well enough, and should have been glad to see him cum to spend a day, fetchin' my sister to see me and my wife, if he hadn't loved his tongue to run on so 'bout niggers and slavery, and the equality of races, and the duty of overthrowing the Constitution of the United States, and a lot of other things, some of which made me mad, and the best part of 'em right sick. I puzzled my brains a good deal to think how I could make him shut up his noisy head 'bout abolitionism.

Well, one time, when brother-in-law come over to stay, an idea struck me. I hired a nigger to help me at hay-time. He was the biggest, strongest, greatest nigger you ever seed. Black! he was blacker than a stack of black cats, and just as shiny as a new beaver hat. I spoke to him.

"Jake," says I, "when you hear the breakfast-bell ring, don't you say a word, but come right into the parlor and sit right down among the folks and eat your breakfast." The nigger's eyes stuck out of his head about a foot!

"You're jokin', massa," says he.

"Jokin'," sez I, "I'm sober as a deacon."

"But," sez he, "I shan't have time to wash myself and change my shirt."

"So much the better," sez I.

"Well, breakfast come, and so did Jake, and he set down 'long side my brother-in-law. He staid, but he didn't say a word. There wasn't no mistake about it. Shut your eyes and you'd know it—for he was loud, I tell you. There was a fust rate chance to talk abolitionism, but brother-in-law never opened his head.

"Jake," sez I, "you be on hand at dinner-time," and he was. He had been working in the meadow all the forenoon—it was as hot as hickory and bilin' pitch—and—but I leave the rest to your imagination.

"Wall, in the afternoon brother-in-law come up to me, madder than a short-tailed bull in hornet time.

"Moss," said he, "I want to speak to you."

"Sing it out," sez I.

"I have but a few words to say," sez he, "but if that 'ere confounded nigger comes to the table again while I'm stoppin' here, I'll clarr out."

"Jake ate his supper that night in the kitchen, but from that day to this I never heard my brother-in-law open his head about abolitionism. When the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed, I thought he'd let out some but he didn't, for he know'd that Jake was still working on the farm."

Experience with a New Set of Teeth.

We have been very much amused in listening to an acquaintance of ours when describing his experience with a new set of teeth. He remarked:

"I have had all my teeth pulled out, for to tell the truth I think they have been a curse to me always rather than a blessing. Now, in their place I have had false ones put in, and I must tell you my experience with my new masticators. I felt, when the set was first put in, as though I had a couple of wheelbarrows full of paving stones laying around loose in my mouth, and it seemed as if they were going to be spilled out at every motion. The first day I waited till every one had done their dinner, not daring to make an exhibition of my teeth, and run the risk of their dropping on the table.—Well, I chewed a little and stopped, chewed again and stopped, and finally went to my room and laid the darned things on the back part of an upper shelf, thinking they were no go. The next day I tried them again, but with little better success, and after this I would carry them in my pocket, occasionally trying the things on, and every time experiencing some new emotion. One day they would feel as much like a great horse shoe, with nails in, as anything else; and again I could be certain that I had a great circular wheel stowed under my lips. Some of my experience was very comical. They served me so many times, and I was rather getting tired of my bargain, but by perseverance, have become used to their ways, and now they cannot get away from me, as I know just how to manage them, and how to bite on them, and bless from the bottom of my heart, the inventor of false teeth.—Scientific American.

A daughter of Schiller is still living.

Conservative Meetings at the North.

We are told by the Northern press that there soon will be held large conservative meetings at the North.—Well, though the movements are somewhat of the latest, we must comfort ourselves with the old maxim of "better late than never." If these meetings are large, and composed of men of respectability and weight of character, their action may do something to mollify the indignation aroused at the South by the at least seeming acquiescence of the entire North in the sympathy for Brown's fate. No matter, however, what these meetings say and resolve, we hope their action will not have the effect of inducing the South to abandon its purpose of rendering itself as far as possible completely independent of the North. The pocket nerve of the North has been touched by recent Southern action, and it is not uncharitable in us to suppose that the pain has caused this latter day manifestation of good will towards the South. Should the South now relax its efforts to free itself, and revert to its former tame acquiescence in a dependent condition upon the North for so many of the necessary articles of life, it will become weaker and weaker every day, while the North will grow stronger and stronger, and in case of another such difficulty as has recently occurred, and which, looking to the incendiary element of the North, is by no means improbable, we should be even more at their mercy than we are now. Let us go on, then, and import for ourselves, from any quarter but the North, every needful article which we cannot manufacture, and by no means let any Southern man who loves his native soil spend his money in pleasure travel and luxurious living at the North.

Opposition Convention.

We trust that our friends of the Opposition party throughout the State will bestir themselves, and see that the Convention which will assemble on the 22d of February, shall be a rousing affair, and composed of our ablest men. We have arrived now at the most critical condition in which our country can be placed, and the demand for firm and conservative action is in the highest degree pressing. There are issues, State and Federal, of the highest importance, which must be met by calm, yet decisive action.

Let then such Counties as have not yet acted, hold meetings at once and send strong delegations.—*Ral. Regis.*

Rape and Murder.

A most horrible case of rape and murder was perpetrated on Tuckahoe, about 19 miles from this place, on Monday morning last. Nancy Stroud, about 14 years of age, who lived with her grandfather, Isaac Stroud, was the unfortunate victim of the hellish passion of some fiend, yet unknown, only so far as suspicion implicates.—She had been sent to feed hogs about a quarter of a mile from the house, early on Monday morning. Her sister had been sent to another pen, and a negro boy, about sixteen years old, to another, the former near a quarter of a mile, and the latter about two hundred yards from the place of the outrage and murder. The sister heard Nancy exclaim to some one, "Go off and let me alone; I don't like you, nor never did." As she did not come to the house immediately, some of the family went to look for her, and found her dead. From the marks of violence upon her person it was evident she had been forced and choked to death. The negro boy is in jail, and some white men are also suspected. The affair will, doubtless, be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties ferreted out.

Nancy and her sister were orphan girls, whose grandfather had taken to raise.—*Kinston Advocate.*

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a third volume, we are indebted to the public by the Publishers, who indulge us with increased patronage over any former year. In mechanical execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and useful citizens? who have eyes but read not, and whose information, perhaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb animals.

If those who subscribe for and read newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant neighbors, to follow their example, and subscribe for one of our sheets, the result would be a great benefit to the community, and a great increase in the intelligence of the people.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "Express" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon all questions of vital importance, and it may appear to us proper, conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fall to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling, we will be ever ready to lend a helping hand to both sides of a question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

Our Terms.
THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms:—
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00;
If not paid in advance, \$2.50;
For six months, \$1.25;
For three months, \$0.75;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.00.

Mr. E. C. FAIRCHILD, Agent for the sale of "Cotton's Atlas" and "Johnson's Map," is also authorized to receive subscriptions to the IREDELL EXPRESS. Receipts signed by him will be acknowledged by us.

The Right Spirit.

The organization of volunteer military companies which are multiplying in the South, manifests the right spirit on the part of the young men of the country, and shows they are determined to make ready for any emergency. The middle aged, too, are enrolling themselves in the ranks of the "patriot army," and the aged look on with approbation and would bear a hand, if necessary, in defence of the South. With such "materials of war," defending a righteous cause—the cause of the South against foes from any quarter—there would be no reason for alarm, in a breast to breast conflict upon an open field, or among the "chapters." Right, nerves the patriot's arm and gives encouragement to the soldier's heart, by whose vengeance invaders are apt to perish like stubble in a consuming flame.

Let the military organization progress until every county and town in the fifteen Southern States can boast, at least, one volunteer corps, if no more, well drilled and prepared to take the field at a moment's warning. It is the best and only security which the South now has, to protect herself from invasion and robbery, and insubordination at home, either of which, is liable to happen any day. This is no vague warning—and no coward fear has prompted it on our part; we urge what only has been made justifiable by recent events, and the unmistakable omens which reveal themselves to our knowledge by every mail that arrives from the North and Northwest. It has been decreed in the councils of the abolitionists, that the South is to be subdued!—men have taken horrid oaths and pledged their villainous lives, to cease not, nor scruple at any means, until slavery has been extinguished in North America! They have resolved to make no distinction between slave-owners and non-slaveholders, in the relentless and savage war which they have decreed to wage upon the South, but, if in their power, will send fire and death into any family, and deluge the land with the blood of their victims! This, and more, these incarnate fiends would inflict upon their brethren—(no they are not our brethren, but our deadly foes)—if they could.

Then, shall we not prepare for them, if they come? Can any hesitate, or refuse to take timely action, for an emergency so menacing?

"To arms," let the cry go forth from every mouth.
"To arms," and do not your own money worth.

What Should be Done.

It is well known that the slave population of North Carolina is decreasing with each year, by removals and sales to traders, in either case they are conveyed to the Southwest, where there is already an over-abundance of the black population. While this has a tendency to make our State free-soil, to the extent of every slave who is thus removed, it likewise abstracts from the productive wealth of the State, and reduces her taxable resources in an alarming degree. If the slaves are removed the lands must remain uncultivated, consequently, depreciate in value, and the revenue suffer from that source—a two-fold measure; with nothing to look to to supply the deficit, but increasing the taxes upon those who remain. As this process goes on, the taxes, already too large to meet the views of many, will have to be further increased, or the honor and credit of the State will have to suffer. By this depopulating operation of slave labor, too, other interests must suffer—public and private—falling heavily upon the long lines of railroads which have been built in the State, and the towns and cities of our seaboard.

Now what can be done to arrest this alarming evil?—alarming because its operation is slowly but surely changing Carolina territory to free-soil, and abstracting the productive labor of the State which is its chief support, and annihilating her revenue. The people have a right to move away their property, and to sell it to others if they choose, and no law can be enacted constitutionally, to prevent that; but the law can be made to apply in another way. The Legislature would, doubtless, have a constitutional right to impose a tax upon slaves about to be transported from the State, by removal of their owners, or sale; which would in some measure, compensate for loss of such property to the Commonwealth, in the manner we have stated.

If it is legal to impose a tax, to be paid annually, by the owner of a slave, a Legislature would possess the right to prescribe a tax to be paid upon the removal of a slave from the State, whether done by the owner, or another party for him. We would suggest, then, that the next Legislature enact a law to protect the State's interest in such taxables as slaves about to be removed from the State.

We would further suggest that the tax to be paid by all owners immigrating, be fixed at not less than \$50 for each slave, between the ages of 16 and 40 years, and \$25 for all slaves under or over those figures; and double those rates when slaves are sold to traders, to be collected off the seller.

If North Carolina is to be reduced to the ignominy of becoming free-soil, by the act of her own citizens, and her prosperity and revenues ruined, let the State demand the only compensation for the injury which, it seems to us, lies in her power to obtain for it.

Mayor of New York.

Fernando Wood has been elected Mayor of New York by a majority of about 5,000 over his two competitors.

San Juan Difficulty.

The mission of Gen. Scott to San Juan is likely to result in the settlement of the difficulty with the British authorities, as to who shall exercise jurisdiction over the Island.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad.

We feel that it is a duty which we owe to the public, to call upon citizens of the county, who have not already done so, to come forward and subscribe for stock in this important public work. We but repeat the opinion of intelligent men when we say, that if this Road be built it would add more to the prosperity of Iredell, and of several of the adjoining counties, than any other good that could be bestowed upon them; and surely the public, who are so vitally interested, will not allow the work to be never completed by withholding the proper aid. We will not believe it.

Commercial Independence of the South.

"If John Brown's folly into the South, and the sympathy which he has commanded in the North, shall cause the freedom of the South from its present dependence upon the North for every article of manufactures, it will prove to have been a blessed era in our country's history."

That this independence can be achieved, we have not a single doubt. But it is folly to deny that the work must be accomplished gradually, and that much self-denial must be brought to its aid.

One thing the South can do, and do at once. Millions of dollars are annually spent by the Southern people at the North in pleasure trips, and in luxuries which can be dispensed with. Let this drain of wealth from the South to enrich the Northern people, be stopped right away, and we shall weaken the North to no inconsiderable degree, while we shall retain in the South a large capital to go to work with, and establish manufactures of those necessary articles for which we are now dependent on the North.—*Ral. Register.*

This is the right doctrine to preach in the South, and the precept ought to be adopted by the wealthy classes in the South. Why should—why will Southern people, slaveholders in particular, expend their wealth upon ungrateful and malignant Abolitionists, who have declared their intention, time and again, to "throttle the South" and destroy her welfare?—and within the last month have actually waged bloody war and murdered our fellow citizens.

Another "thing the South can do, and do at once. Millions of dollars are annually spent by the Southern people" for "villainous compounds of poisonous liquors, put up in every variety at the "North," which are drunk with destroying effect by Southern people, multiplying murders, pauperism and subverting the peace and happiness of families. This stream of life-destroying fire, which can be compared with nothing more appropriate than the chief river of Hell, likewise "can be dispensed with." Let it be cut off, dried up, and a heavy load will thereby have been aimed with telling effect, upon our foes.

Let us, we trust that our delegation in Congress, will make a successful effort at this session, to get the Government to locate an arsenal for the construction of arms at Deep River; and bring a portion of the coal and iron at that locality into practical use. And if the United States declines the job, then the State of North Carolina ought to take it in hand, and erect an arsenal for purposes peculiarly her own and for the South generally. Every description of fire-arms might be manufactured, cannon cast, cannon-balls, &c., &c., in our very midst, and the work done by Southern mechanics.

In a short while the Deep River country, will be in communication with the seashore, by a rail road and a navigable river, and accessible to every portion of the State.

Col. Tew's Military School at Hillsboro', North Carolina.

We see in our exchanges the highest compliments paid to this Institution of learning and military exercises, which is under the management of Col. C. C. Tew, at Hillsboro'. N. C. The Charleston Mercury bestows on Col. Tew a favorable and, no doubt, well merited notice as a gentleman of superior qualifications in the line of his profession as a teacher of a military school, and other educational branches. No doubt these are the best kind of schools which the youth of the State can be sent to, and they ought to be generally patronized by Southern people by sending to them their sons and wards. From the signs of the times, it seems to us absolutely necessary that our sons should be raised soldiers, or at least acquire an adequate knowledge of military exercises. See Col. Tew's Card, in our advertising columns.

The Message of Gov. Wise.

"In order that our readers may fully understand the position occupied by Gov. Wise, touching the Harper's Ferry outbreak—the Invasion of Virginia—and the line of policy indicated and pursued by the President of the United States, we (says the *Charlotte Bulletin*) give so much of the Message of Gov. Wise as will enable the reader to discover the true position occupied by Mr. Buchanan, and that assumed by the Executive of Virginia."

This places Mr. Buchanan in a true light before the country, as a friend to Southern institutions—he is no friend to the South, and never was. His professions for the South have always been hypocritical and wicked. The Democracy of the South, will now find out, that they have all along been worshipping a false god. We are not deceived in the character of James Buchanan, it was known to us ever since he slandered the immortal Clay—as long ago as we can recollect—with the charge of "bargain and corruption,"—as "black a falsehood as was ever uttered by a shameless man. If the South has ever expected to receive common justice at the hands of James Buchanan, she is now given to understand, emphatically, that it was all a false delusion. He who was elected by Southern votes, has turned his hands against his friends, like another Judas Iscariot, being the North (through his influence) is gaining the ascendancy; and when called upon tells Virginia, and through her executive tells the whole South that he can afford them no aid!

After disposing of the President's objection to afford aid to Virginia, in a long and able message, Gov. Wise concludes with the following recommendation:—

"Let. Organize and arm."

"2d. Demand of each State in the Union what position she means to maintain for the future in respect to slavery and the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, and the provisions of State laws for its protection in her federal relations; and be governed according to the manner in which the demand of position or yield it at once. Let us have action and not resolutions—definitive settlement, and no more temporizing the constitution, and no more compromise."

Opposition Meeting in Forsyth.

A spirited meeting of the Opposition was held in Winston, on the 7th inst, and 40 delegates were appointed to attend the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 22d of February next. We have not space for the proceedings, but the resolutions have the ring of the true metal, and go to show that the Whigs are still as brightly as ever in the Sixth District.

Disunion—Democracy—Public Lands.

In the event of a dissolution of the Union, what will become of the public lands? Will the Democracy then be in favor of bestowing them upon the free-soil States, as they were in days of yore? In case the Union be dissolved, certainly common justice would dictate that it would be nothing more than proper and right, for the South to claim and receive a share of the public domain, which was refused her, by the Democracy, before the separation. But will the South obtain any interest in this vast estate of Uncle Sam, deceased? We trust not. That portion which may not have been bestowed of these lands, by the Democracy, upon free States, and in erecting free States, will be seized by the Black Republicans of the North and Northwest and appropriated to their own use and purposes, and the South and Democracy may go to the—! as for the matter of that.—Democracy having always, until recently, declared itself able to save the Union, heeded not the voice of the Whigs, who, declared in thunder tones, year after year, that timely distribution of the public domain among all the States equally, was all important for the welfare of the South. But how stands the case now? Democracy is bankrupt and powerless, and the public lands are to be lost to the South forever!

If the voice of Henry Clay and the Whigs of the country had been heeded, the Southern States, would now be in the enjoyment of a large fund each, derived from the public lands, to build railroads, erect colleges, and develop their prosperity generally. It is enough to say that Whigs, although loving the Union, have long anticipated the event now most likely to happen; and it was their desire to obtain an interest in the public domain, ere danger might befall the country in any shape or from any quarter. But their voice was stifled by the outcry of Democracy, that the public lands were designed for another use—which was well understood to mean, that they were wanting to buy up Democratic votes in the new States, to keep the party in power. Lo! these Democratic States are now free-soil States; and the Democratic party has no existence, save in the South—whose interests have been so cruelly wronged.

And still, Democracy has the audacity to call upon the Whigs to unite with them, instead of going over to the Whigs—to save the Union. What presumption!

Who are the Defenders of the South?

We answer, every man who dwells in the South, whether he own slaves or not, is and should be a defender of the rights and institutions of the South. There can be no passive quietude and neutrality, when the struggle begins between the two sections which are arraying in antagonism against each other, or rather when the North sends forth her cohorts of abolitionists to destroy a Southern institution and lay waste the homes of our citizens and deluge the land in innocent blood. But every man, will be required to shoulder a musket who is able to go forth, and defend his country with his life. If there be any among us who are unwilling to do this, the earlier they depart hence, the better will it be for them, for they are unworthy to breathe the pure air of our sunny-clime—unworthy the protection of the laws, and enemies to the land of their birth or adoption.—Their fate would be that which was meted to the Tories, at the time of the Revolution.

We repeat, no man can be neutral in this momentous crisis—he that is not for us, is against us. Let him be warned!

Military Companies.

There being a necessity for the organization of Military Companies in the South, and as many such Corps are organizing, we would make one suggestion, which is this: That such organizations go to as little expense in providing uniforms as possible—something to denote the soldier, will be quite sufficient. Arms, and the knowledge to use them, are the important requisites to possess.

Fine military trappings, now, can be obtained only at the North, and to purchase them there will be affording aid and comfort to the enemy. Besides, such paraphernalia are more for show than use.

Southern Medical Students—Northern Colleges.

The amount of money paid annually by Southern Medical Students who go to Northern Medical Institutions, is enormous, and in the present posture of affairs, it well behooves young gentlemen of the South to consider if it might not be more proper for them to patronize Southern Medical Institutions, where they would expend their money among friends, than to continue to patronize and sustain those, who are obnoxious to their section, and care only for the dollars which are extracted from their pockets in way of fees and board.

In our opinion, as good, if not better, medical colleges are to be met with South than North, and why should they not be patronized by Southern medical students. We all know that the types of diseases, North and South, are dissimilar and require a different treatment. This being conceded fact, then, would it not be more to the knowledge of the young physician to obtain his diploma, and study the diagnosis of diseases, of the country and climate where he will most likely follow his profession?

Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, and perhaps other places, have Medical Colleges, and we have every reason to believe, able Faculties—second to none.

From the Rio Grande.

A telegram from New Orleans of December 9th says—The Arizona has arrived with \$212,000 in specie, Brownsville dates to the 4th. Quiet prevailed. No reinforcements had arrived: Cortina has 500 men under his command. Several skirmishes had taken place, but with no serious results. Miramion is retreating towards the capital. Dobla do follows G. A battle is expected between Guzman and the Reactionists.—The latter's soldiers have deserted.—Guzman marched to Monterey, compromised with the citizens, and probably will resume power.

An Editor Murdered, at Norfolk.

A. F. Leonard, Esq, a promising son of Virginia, and for the past eleven years editor of the Southern Argus, was found murdered in a room at the National Hotel the evening of the 9th, with a deep stab in his neck. There is great excitement in consequence of the affair. No arrest has been made.

Congress.

The House not having yet organized by the election of a Speaker, the President's Message would be withheld till an organization. We furnish in another place the proceedings had down to the 9th.

By a private letter we learn that the greatest excitement prevails in Congress, as well as in the city, growing out of the anomalous position of the country.

Towards the end of the day's session on the 9th, a ballot for speaker was had with the following result.

SHERMAN, Black Republican 110
BOOCOCK, Administration Democrat 88
GILMER, South American 20
Seattering 13

One hundred and sixteen votes are necessary to a choice.

In the House on the 10th, Mr. Hickman, of Penn., endeavored to have a resolution adopted to elect a Speaker, and other officers, by the plurality rule. The effort was characterized as a plan to enable certain gentlemen to elect a Republican Speaker by indirect means. A warm debate ensued.

It will be recollected that Banks, republican, was elected Speaker in this manner at the last Session.

The Southern Opposition members held a meeting on the night of the 10th and concluded that under the present aspect of affairs it was inexpedient to make any propositions relative to the election for Speaker.

Meeting of the Council of State.

The Council of State of North Carolina assembled at the Executive office in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 6th December. Hon. M. E. Manly, at present one of the Judges of the Superior Court, was appointed to fill the place on the Supreme Court Bench made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Rufin, Sr.

The Governor and Council also adopted the following resolutions:—

RESOLVED, By the Council of State of North Carolina:

1. That the prompt, vigorous, and effective measures adopted by the Governor of Virginia for suppressing the treasonable invasion of that State at Harper's Ferry, have our warm and unqualified approval. That our fellow-citizens of the State of Virginia are hereby assured of our entire sympathy in their present disturbed condition; that the cause of Virginia is the cause of North-Carolina, and her destiny is our destiny. That we will be prepared at all times to sustain her in her efforts to maintain and uphold the rights and vital interests of the slaveholding States; that those rights and interests can never be surrendered without dishonor and disgrace, and without causing a state of confusion and anarchy which will mark the destruction of the liberties and happiness of the people of both States.

2. That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States for the promptness with which he has sustained the Governor of Virginia in upholding the laws and in restoring tranquility to the people of that Commonwealth; and that our confidence in the devotion of the President to the Constitution and the rights of the States, is undiminished.

3. That the Union of the States can only be perpetuated so long as it continues to be a Union of equals. We are still devoted to it, and would uphold its dissolution with profound regret; yet, if we cannot hold our slave property, and at the same time enjoy repose and tranquility in the Union, we will be constrained, in justice to ourselves and to our posterity, to establish new forms and provide new guards for our security and well-being; relying for success in so doing on the righteousness of our cause, and on the support of that Providence who so signally guided and succeeded our ancestors in times of danger.

4. That while declaring our sincere devotion to the Union according to the Constitution, as it was established by our forefathers, and while we are ready to uphold and maintain it as a common Union of equals, we are not unmindful of the fact that the disturbers of our peace have received and are receiving the active sympathies and the substantial support of large portions of the people of the non-slaveholding States; and that it behooves the people of the non-slaveholding States, if they would restore domestic tranquility and perpetuate the Union, to rouse themselves from the condition of indifference and lethargy which seems to prevail among them, and to adopt such measures and take such action as may be necessary to prevent a continuance of assaults upon the South, and as may assure our people that they are still faithful to the confederate States to the common Constitution which still unites us.

5. That the sense of insecurity existing among our people, in consequence of a want of competent military organization and effective weapons with which to arm the militia, in view of the threatened disturbance of our peace, imperatively demands prompt action on the part of our State authorities.—That we advise His Excellency, the Governor, to cause the militia of the State to be efficiently organized, by encouraging the formation of Volunteer Companies, and by such other measures as he may deem proper; and that he apply at once to the President of the United States for a sufficient number of effective weapons to arm thoroughly the militia of the State.

6. That inasmuch as certain papers and books of an incendiary character, calculated and having a tendency to excite slaves to acts of insubordination, are being circulated in this State through the post-office of the government, and by financial clubs and societies in the Western States, we advise His Excellency, the Governor, to take all needful action to prevent the same; and that all post-masters in this State be forbidden, under the penalty of the law, to deliver any such newspaper, book or other publication, whether written or printed, from his office to any person to whom it may be directed, as such conduct on their part will be regarded as a circulation of such paper or book.

7. That, whereas, under the cover

and disguise of pursuing peaceful occupations, many dangerous emissaries from the Northern States have traversed this State, secretly instilling their insurrectionary passions into the minds of our slaves; we advise His Excellency, the Governor, to require our Justices of the Peace, and other peace officers, to cause all strangers from non-slaveholding States canvassing this State as vendors of merchandise, or solicitors for the sale of the same, lecturers, tract and book agents, or for any other purpose whatever, to be subjected to the strictest scrutiny; and, whenever, upon such scrutiny any suspicious circumstances attach to any such persons, they be placed under bonds to keep the peace and observe the laws of this State, and for failure to give the required bonds to be confined in close prison as persons dangerous to the peace of the State.

8. That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to send copies of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the President of the United States, and to His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Virginia.

Gov. Wise and the Council of State differ materially, in their views as to the "promptness with which the President has sustained the Governor of Virginia in upholding the laws and in restoring tranquility to the people of that Commonwealth." Gov. Wise says that the President did no such thing; and calls upon the people to "arm" in their own defence.

The Position of Louisiana.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier from Washington City, contains the following:—By a dispatch received here to-day, I learn that the State of Louisiana will probably instruct her Representatives in Congress to withdraw from that body, in the event of the election of Sherman to the Speakership of the House. The Governor of Louisiana will, for this purpose, call an early meeting of the Legislature.

Congress.

The first session of the 36th Congress was opened on Monday the 6th instant.

In the Senate, immediately after organizing, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the armory and arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report whether, or for the safety of the country, and the honor and public credit of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the public property; whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States of the Union, or for the safety of the country, and the honor and public credit of the United States, and whether any citizens of the United States not present, were implicated therein or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise; what was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands of the invaders, and whether the same were under the control of said armed band, and where and how and when the same were obtained and transported to the place so invaded. That said committee report whether any and what legislation may in their opinion be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, abolitionist, gave notice that he should move to amend the resolution by adding that the same inquiry be made in regard to the seizure of the Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, in 1855. Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to offer a Pacific Railroad bill. A message was then sent to the House notifying that body that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

The House of Representatives was called to order by the Clerk at 12 o'clock, 231 members being present. The House proceeded to ballot for Speaker. Mr. Boocock, of Va., was the democratic nominee; Mr. Corwin nominated Mr. Sherman, abolitionist; Mr. Stevens nominated Mr. Grow, another abolitionist; Mr. Briggs nominated Mr. Boteler of Va., whig.—Others were nominated, but the above were the prominent candidates.

A vote was then taken and resulted as follows: Sherman 66; Boocock 86; Grow 43; Boteler 14; Davis 2; Phelps 1; Gilmer 3; Nelson 5; Corwin 1; Adrian 2; Hickman 1; Hill 1; Pennington 1; Clark 1; McQueen 1. No election. Mr. Grow withdrew his name.

Mr. Clark of Missouri, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS certain members of this House now in nomination for Speaker, did endorse and recommend a certain book, hereinafter mentioned, therefore

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments contained in the book, "The Impending Crisis of the South," prepared or written by H. B. Hays, an insurrectionary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquility of the country.

Resolved, That no member of this House who has recommended it or the compend of the same is fit to be Speaker of this House.

This resolution was applauded by some of the southern members, and caused a good deal of excitement.—Some of the abolitionists wanted to adjourn while others wanted to take another vote for Speaker. A motion to adjourn was decided in the negative—yeas 118, nays 115.

Mr. Clark made some remarks in support of the resolutions, saying that in other days whigs and democrats were elected to the Speakership, but no such atrocious sentiments as were contained in Hays's book had been presented to the country as a rule of action for any party—treason, insurrection and murder. Messrs Kilgore and C. B. Cochran declared that they endorsed no such sentiments. Mr. Clark said he was glad these gentlemen began to feel the "wrath to come." Mr. Farnworth said the book ought to be read in order to better understand it—he recommended its literature.—Mr. Kellogg was not prepared to say whether he signed the circular recommending the book or not. The House then adjourned.

Tuesday Dec. 6. In the Senate, Mr. Mason's resolution was taken up,

and a long discussion ensued. Mr. Trumbull wanted his amendment attached to the resolution. Mr. Mason said he wanted official information—he called John Brown a vagabond, ruffian, thief and robber. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, made some humorous remarks, for which Mr. Hunter rebuked him, saying that it was like the laugh of the imbecile at the bed of death. Mr. Green of Missouri, Pugh of Ohio, and Iverson of Ga., favored the resolution, but opposed Trumbull's amendment. Wilson of Mass., and Clark of N. H., said they were willing to pass the resolution and amendment together. No vote was had before adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Clark's resolutions were discussed. Mr. Leake said he was for making the Republicans "face the music." Mr. Milson said those who endorsed Hays's book were not fit to live, much more to be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Keitt showed that the present state of feeling in the country was the legitimate fruit of seed sown by Mr. Seward. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Curtis said, as Republicans, they did not justify an interference with the relation of master and slave. Mr. Gilmer offered a proposition reiterating the declaration of the Whig and Democratic parties heretofore, to frown down all attempts to agitate slavery in or out of Congress, there was an exciting time generally. Other Speakers addressed the House, but no vote was taken before the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Mason's resolution occasioned a stirring debate to-day. Several Northern Senators disavowed sympathy with Brown's outrage at Harper's Ferry. Messrs. Chestnut, Brown and Iverson made earnest Southern speeches.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clark's resolutions were debated. Messrs. Garnett, Lamar and Pryor spoke earnestly for the South. The debate lasted 5 1/2 hours. A vote was then taken for Speaker, and resulted as follows: Sherman 107, Boocock 88, Gilmer 22, scattering 14. Necessary to a choice 116.

Thursday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Slidell gave notice of a bill to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Mason's resolution was debated, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House debated on the resolutions of Mr. Clark. No vote was taken for Speaker.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, in his annual message to the Kentucky Legislature, we learn through the *Charlotte Bulletin*, takes strong proslavery position. He declares Kentucky will stand by the Union—asking nothing she would not concede. She will hold her present status upon the slavery question. She will keep the faith, and stand by its settlement, the laws, the constitution, and the courts. She will stand by the repeal of the Missouri restriction; she will stand by the fugitive slave law, and the Dred Scott decision. She will always denounce the doctrines of the republican party, and the invasion of Harper's Ferry, and ever be found in defence of the rights of the South. As a means of precaution he recommends a tax on peddlers, a law to prevent free colored persons from coming into Kentucky from other States, and an appropriation to enable that sort of population to emigrate, not again to return; a reorganization of the militia is urgently recommended.

<

AGRICULTURAL.

Mutton.
We mean to repeat a thousand times, or at least till what we say has some effect upon our countrymen, that a pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can be produced for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season, and those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicious than smoked mutton-balls, of the South Down breeds of sheep. Venison itself is not superior.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Kidney Worms in Swine.
In answer to an inquiry, the editor of the Maine Farmer replies that it is not very uncommon for swine to be troubled with loss of power in the muscles of the back and loins to support the hind quarters of the animal. This is sometimes occasioned by a worm which lodges itself in the kidneys and by the irritation it produces there, brings on a weakness of the loins.— Sometimes it is caused by a disease of the spinal column, by which the nervous action from the spinal column to the several muscles of the loins is stopped and renders the animal unable to raise up and use the hind quarters.— At the South, where the kidney worm in swine prevails much more than here, they give in the swill, wood ashes, salt and red pepper, with a view, we suppose, of their acting on the kidneys and destroying the worm. In the other case, tonics, such as a little copperas in the swill, and external applications, such as cold water dashed on to the loins, followed by brisk frictions. Liniments of a stimulating kind freely applied and rubbed in, clover tea and green clover fed freely are often useful as a corrective to the digestive organs.

Cabbage.
Remove the waste leaves, and divide the stump end as far as the centre of the cabbage. It is good boiled with salt meat; but if cooked by itself, salt should be added to the water. Cabbage should be put into boiling water, be well skimmed, and boil an hour or hour and a half, according to the size.

Advertisements.

Dr. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Offer a very large and varied stock of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.

Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, and Machinery.

TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to \$1.15 per gallon, warranted.

LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.

BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 35 cts. per gallon by the Bid.

—very low.

VARNISHES, Cash, Tin, English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2.) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.

JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 81 to 124 cts. per lb.

SNOW-WHITE ZINC, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNED and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.

A large assortment of

PAINT BRUSHES.

French and American

WINDOW GLASS.

From 8x10 to 30x44.

PUTTY.

Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.

French, English, and German

PERFUMERY.

TOILETTE COMBS and BRUSHES.

GENUINE COLOGNE.

Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURB of CONSUMPTION.

Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.

FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.

SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.

CHAIRS, by the 1,000

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, from Landreth & Son, of Philadelphia, and from Thornburn, of New York.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop;

RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERDS, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.

List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.

Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-ly

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of superior Lime for sale by the barrel or bushel.

R. F. SIMONTON.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m

SPRAGUE BROS.

42-3m